THE FENIANS.

THE EXCITEMENT HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

meetings of the Circles Throughout the Country.

Demonstration at Jones Immense Wood To-morrow.

OUR IRISH -CITIZENS AROUSED.

THE CONTRIBUTIONS.

The excitement caused at Union square and through ut the city on receipt of the news from Ireland has not bated a particle. The Military Council was in session yesay, and steps have been taken to assist immediately effectively their brothers in Ireland. No matter numerous the arrests there, the places of the men in jall will soon be filled up and the struggle will go on. There is no hesitating or doubting now. The struggle must come off soon or Fenianism go up in a on. The Civil Council also held a session, and all, es seem inspired with the news that now thrills

very Irisbman's heart.

The haste with which the bill suspending the Habeas Corpus act has been hurried through Parliament shows that the crisis is imminent, and that England is fully sensible of the danger that throatens her; for though a few short months since she sneered at the idea of any serious disaffection existing in Ireland, her action proves that sedition is widespread, and that all Ireland is disloyal to her rule. The excitement is intense in all quarters; even Americans are freely giving expression to their sympa-thies for a people resolved to-fight against such apparent odds for their liberty.

There is no doubt that the men in Ireland are resolved There is no doubt that the men in Ireland are resolved to fight it out to the bitter end, no matter what support they receive from their brothers in this country, and the next mail may bring us the commencement of a despe-rate struggle. The men here are aroused into renewed ac-tion, and party spirit and intrigue have met with a death-

In accordance with the call from headquarters, the cir cles are convening and money is freely flowing into the breasury. The members of the John Mitchel Circle, of Brooklyn, a few nights since subscribed \$1,470, and elves to increase the sum to me

THE DEMONSTRATION IN JONES' WOOD. which is to take place at two o'clock to-morrow, is ex-pected to be one of the targest and most influential meet-lags that has come off for some time. Annexed is

THE CALL.

NEW YORK, March 1, 1886.

DEAR SIR—We have the honor, on behalf of the Irish sesidents of New York city and vicinity, to invite your presence at an AGGHEGATE MEETING, at JONES' WOOD, on Sunday next, at two o'clock P. M. The object of the meeting will, we trust, command your altendance and support—the expression of sympathy with the imprisoned patriots in Ireland and an extract protest against the suspension of the right of habeas corpus in that exempty.

I, Mr, your obedient servants.

JOHN O'MAHONY.

B. DORAN KILLIAN,

P. J. DOWNING.

B. F. MULLEN,

J. J. ROGERS.

JEREMIAH RAVANAGH.

STEPHEN J. MEANY.

Committee on Invitation

of the leading men and ablest speakers of Ne ork have promined to attend. Invitations, we under and, have been sent to Secretary Seward, Mr. O'Gorman es O'Conor, Judge Daly, Henry Ward Beecher and

Another great meeting is called, to come off at coper Institute on the 9th inst. The following circular f invitation has been sent to Mr. Killian, G. F. Train ad other gentlemen, to which they have responded fa

THE INVITATION.

Side BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 2, 1866.

B. DORAN KILLIAN, Esq.— reached a crisis in the cause of breland which demands of all good and true men to be up and doing, on behalf of the J. J. Rogers Circle of the F. B. we respectfully ask you to take part in a demonstration which is to come off in the Cooper Institute on Friday, the sh inst.

which is to come off in the Cooper Institute on Friday, the Bh Inst.

At this important stage in the history of our native country, for whose regeneration we have all worked and labored so long and zealously, we think it of the utmost importance that the question should be clearly and fully laid, not only before the Irish in America, but also before the American seople, from whose inherent love of liberty and gratitude for past services, and their sense of English treachery to wards them in their hour of need, we expect the most favoraged that in their hour of need, we expect the most favoraged that in their hour of produce the most favoraged that in their hour of produce the most favoraged that in their hour of produce the most favoraged the deliver an address on the occasion.

We are sir, yours in fraternica.

JOSEPH COLLINS, Centre, JOSEPH COLLINS, Centre, JOHN MCCARTHY, Secretary, GARRETT DILLON, I Committee JOHN MARTIN. of Safety, Committee of Invitation of the J. J. Rogers Circle of the F. B.

THE ACCEPTANCE.

NEW YORK, March 2, 1866.

New York, March 2, 1866.

blished a republic in Africa for the blacks, we dp to establish a republic in Western Europes, and these "the kindly frish." Nery truly B. DORAN KILLIAN.

1354, Madrson Avenue. New York. March 2, 1856.

Orntleight—That's no. The chickens have come fome to cook. Irriand fights for independence, you know, England for empire. Lord John said so. Martial law! Higgil are the present Packed juries! and suspension of the habeas corpust July 9, 1852, the Lundon Times wrote thus enteringly of the "Phy. United States."

"At forme uo man's life, or Highly, or properly is secure, for how can life or liberty be secure in a country where the habeas corpus act is suspended indefinitely. Where citizens

"At forme no man's life, or liberty, or property is secure, for how can life or liberty be secure in a country where the habeas corpus act is suspended indefinitely, where citizens have no redress against unlawful imprisonment, and no available means of obtaining a public trial; and how can property be secure when money is no longer a thing of intrinsic value, and when consiscation and taxation are becoming corris of similar meaning? This is the happy Union which the Americans are now making for themselves and to which they expect that, when it is completed, all manking the hardy property of the control of the same and they will soon have to regulate a fugitive slave law with their will be a honogation of all the controls of civilized life, and they will soon have to regulate a fugitive slave law with their sciableors to keep their own subjects within their pale."

America must act I reland is a belligerent, Read the Queen's proclamation of 1861. America is now and must be general, off with your Alabamas. Our government will selegraph to stop them the moment they have sailed, as England did. The world in full of Fernaires—England is dying. Let her die. New Zealand is to the right of her Jamaica revolutionists to the left of her, sepayin from plantace, the property of the part of the part of the part of the part of the sepayin from the story. The national debt of England is not worth to-day stapeore in the pound.

All hall the recent pews from Ireland, and turn out on

story. The national debt of England is not worth to-day superior in the points.

All hall the recent news from Ireland, and turn out entered the theory of the points.

All hall the recent news from Ireland, and turn out entered the theory of the points.

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In our report on Femanism in yesterday's issue an error eccurred, in stating that the Roberts party held an meeting in \$14 Broadway. It should be the meets of the J. J. Rogers Circle, as the following rection testifies

In reference to the report of a meeting at Roberts' head-surfiers, Sid Broadway, as reported in your issue of yester-ary, I respectfully beg leave to state that the only Fenian meeting held there on the occasion was a meeting of the J. J. Beyer Circle F. B.

Signed on behalf of the above circle.

JOSEPH COLLINS, Centre.

Igned on behalf of the above circle.

JOSEPH COLLINS, Centre.

THE EXCITEMENT IN THE METHOPOLIS.

It is not easy to describe the excitement which preted in this city among the Fenian community yester.

From early morning "the crists at home" engrossed
mannic and tens of thousands of our firsh citizens,
sing Broadway and the thoroughtares, and indeed all
of the city, wherever a green poster appeared (and
of were everywhere), hundreds of determined looking
in gathered, and gave vent to their feelings "in tones
it means work." Frequently recognizing some promisit nationalist, they would call for his views, and there
re perhaps no less than twenty of these impromptus
an ar meetings through the day. At one in particuthere were perhaps three hundred stern particular, who
say demanded again and again that they should be
d what to do. They did not belong to the Fenian,
re mechanics, but waited to have a hand it, and right
ay at that. In several places we heard sung a sort of
id, startling war chorue, given with singular spirit, and
no out in threader tones. The words of their "War
orus of the Hour," as it is called, are as follows:—

Up at last the gobie Green.

the Hour," as it is called, are as a Up at last the poble Green? Rally, rally, men? Prime the manket, what the sakim, Rally, rally, men. Ring the tocsin, sound the drum, Rwell atoft the battle hum. Presciom's trial now has come, Rally, rally, men.

Hush the critic, gives the true.

Eally rally men.

Link the soldiers' given and blue.

Eally, rally, men.

Brushers all, for motheriand
Join hove and hand in hand;

Let the fight to ferce and grand.

Rally, rally, men.

Thunder through the buttles brunt.
Raily, raily, men.
Take the forman flank and front.
Raily, raily, men.

Meetings of Circles in this City. CHARD DALTON CIRCLE—SPEECHES OF COLONE O'MARONY, J. J. ROGERS, JUSTICE CONNOLLS

held last evening, at Temperance Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, was very largely at-tended by the friends of Fenianism. At an early hour to obtain entrance to the room was wholly impracticable, and at eight o'clock, when the meeting was called to to the words of the speakers.

semblage to order, announced as the first speaker Colonel

advert to the many obstacles which had been thrown in the path of the organization. He considered that the had been retarded three months by the secession which had taken place from the ranks of the friends of Ire-land; nor could be sufficiently condemn the perfidy of had taken place from the ranks of the friends of Ireland; nor could he sufficiently condemn the perfldy of those who would divert the money and the strength of the Bretherhood to effect a worthless invasion of Canada. The speaker then refuted the assertions of the seceders who claimed that there was no Fenian organization in Ireland. In proof of its existence he pointed to the recent suspension of the Habeas Corpus act as an evidence of the dread in which England stood of the movements of the Irish patrots. The men who made these assertions were sustained in them by only one American officer of rank, a general; while in refutation he could appeal to several prominent American soldiers, members of the Military Council of the Irish republic, fully the equals of the secading general in knowledge, and his superior in genius, truthfulness and patriotism. The speaker proceeded to advert to the necessity of helping the brothers in Ireland ere it was too late, and discoursed at some length of the system of organization and general features of the Fenian Brotherhood. He considered it quite possible that the Fenians In Ireland were now fighting for their country, he having received cheering news from Head Centre Stephens through Captain John McCafferty. He believed that the time for action had come at length. At the convention of Irish officers held recently it had been decided by soldiers high in rank that immediate action was indispensable. It was the speaker's earnest desire to be in a position to sail for Ireland as soon as possible, and land, with some brave men as his side, on the shore of his native land. He was wearied of the work of organization, and yearned to return to his birth-place at an early day. In conclusion the speaker, referring to the willingness of many hundred brave men to devote their energies to serving in their country's cause, arged the necessity of having abundance of funds, and appealed to one and all to contribute liberally toward the freeing of Erin.

At the close of Mr. O'Mahony's remarks,

A public meeting of the B. Doran Killian Circle was held last evening at 45 East Broadway, and was well at held last evening at as East Broadway, and was tended. Speeches were made by Dr. F. E. Cowley, Mr. Moriarty, of Philadelphia, and Messrs. Hollywood, Lynch and Brosnan. The speakers were unanimous in the expression of the determination of their countrymen in America to stand by their suffering brethren in Ireland under the present trying situation of affairs.

The Excitement in Brooklyn.

MKETING OF THE EMMET CIRCLE—ADDRESSES BY MR. O'KERFE, MR. LAMBERT, MR. CROWE AND OTHERS—CONTRIBUTIONS OF MONEY, ARMS, STC. A public meeting of Fenians and those favorable to demonstration took place under the auspices of the Emmet Circle. The large hall was fully packed long

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Jous O'Kreyr, Centre of the Emmet Circle, who briefly alluded to the crisis in the affairs of Fenianism, and then introduced to the audience Mr. J. F. Lambert, who proceeded to state that he had but one motion—"Freedom"—and asked in the name of God for the freedom of his downtrodden land. He counselled them to bury all personal animosities and strike for the freedom of Ireland. The British lion had been bearded, and in spite of all his boasted might had not been saile to keep in confinement one of Ireland's favorite sons, James Stephens. Ireland was destined to rise, Phonix-like, from her degradation ere many summer's sums had set, and all they had to do was to atrike, and atrike carrestly. The Fenian organization was destined to shake the throne of Queen Victoria to its foundation, and the Lion should strike to the Harp. Ireland had always furnished the bravest soldiers in the world, and in the coming struggle it would be found that they had not deteriorated. The sympathy of America was with them, and there should be no such word as fall; for when the time came to strike they would find that in the Fenian army would be not only humble privates but major generals. He thanked God that martial law had been profesimed in Ireland; [9] is knew that now the wrongs of seven hundred years were about to be redressed. The speaker concluded amid much enthusiasm.

Mr. O'Krette then announced that he had a number of bonds of the Irish republic for sale at ten dollars each. A number of them were purchased during the evening, and accordance were received as contributions towards furnishing arms for the liberation of Ireland.

Mr. Bonette Chowe was then introduced, and said it

as contributions towards furnishing arms for the liberation of Ireland.

Mr. Romer Caowe was then introduced, and said it was not at all surprising to hear that the writ of habeas corpus had been suspended in Ireland. It had long been foreshadowed in the debates in the House of Commons; and all must be convinced, now and forever, that Ireland has no hope of justice from the English House of Commons. Every concession must be forced from England by armed men; and all history proved that no subjugated people ever received concessions from their conquerors except they forced them with arms in their hands. The orator gave a vivid description of the present condition, but expressed a strong and confident hope that in a short time all would be altered and the Irish republic established on so firm a basis that all the forces of despotism would not be able to overture it. This he felt sure could be accomplished without the aid of America. He did not wish America to take any other part in the contest except a similar one to that taken by England during the late robellion. Let belligerent rights be conceded to the Fenians and frishmen would accomplish all the rest.

Mr. P. A. Coulins and other gentlemen afterwards advessed the meeting in reference to late news from the other side of the Atlantic. All the speakers spoke of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland as an act which would eventuate in the freedom of Ireland. It would bring on the crisis for which every preparation had been made.

Many new members were earolled, and contributions of greenbacks received by the Treasurer, after which the meeting closed with much enthusasem.

To arms. Journal To arms. The smallest donation, either in money or arms, who had followed the smallest donation, either in money or arms, who had followed to ward, then, as becomes Irishmen in the present cisis; and ere long, perhaps per next mail, you shall hear ews to make the Celic blood beal in your reins. The news of victory! The green above the red! The Tara Circle, F. B., will meet this evening at 309 Pulton freet, up attairs, when subscriptions of every description for her gierrous cause will be received and schowledged. Franchisch and the property of the gierrous cause will be received and schowledged. Franchisch and schowledged. Franchisch and schowledged. Franchisch and schowledged.

"THE RED HAND CIRCLE."

An enthusiastic meeting of Irish citizens in Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, resolved to form a new circle, which they named as above. There were soveral addresses made and great excitement was manifested in view of the approaching work. Several military men joined, and two engaged to rises two companies to take the field at a moment's notice.

aroused by a stirring appeal promulgated by Messra. Tobin and Sennott, chiefs of the order in Boston, and meetings are being held in all places where the Brother-

mod have organizations.

Womenter, March 2, 1866. The Fenians in Massachusetts are on the alert. has caused the greatest excitement among the Brother-bood.

The Circles of Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1866.
Great excitement prevails in all the Fenian circles of

District Centre Andrew Wynne has called a special District Centre Andrew wynne meeting of all the circles to be held to-morrow night.

A grand mass meeting of all the members of the Brotherhood, and all favorable to the independence of iroland, is contemplated early next week, to devise measures suitable to the emergency.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Progress of the Canadian Reciprocity Commission—Excitement in Canada Over MeGee's Letter to Killian—Con-rederation Promised Within a Few Weeks, &c.

At the ministerial banquet last evening Attorney General McDonald declared that confederation was certain within a few weeks. The militia of Canada, he said, had and immigration to Canada. We must postpone for the present the enlargement of the canals. He concluded by advocating the cultivation of friendly relations with the United States, expecting their reciprocation, and self-reliance on the part of Canadians.

Brown in Parliament declares that the United States attempted to take no undue advantage in the reciprocity negotiations.

attempted to take no undue advantage in the reciprocity negotiations.

The Leader charges the volunteer regiment with having veiled "To hell with the Pope" when passing Bushop Lynch's residence. The commanding officers deny it, but the paper repeats it.

The letter to Doran B. Killian, purporting to come from Darry McGee and copied in an extra of the Watchman has created great excitement. A writer in the Watchman says it was bad enough to have been annoyed by Fennaniam at home and abroad, but to have one of the fraternity in the government, administering the affairs of the con-

The Trade Delegates in British Guiana The Canadian trade delegates seeking to open trade relations with the West'Indies and Demerara, and by this means to fill up the vacuum caused by the loss of reciprocity in the United States, were entertained at a grand banquet at Georgetown, British Guiana, on the 26th of

formerly been a large trade between British Guiana and the British North American Provinces, but it had been allowed to die away. If slavery were once put down in Cuba he was satisfied this trade would revive. At pre-

tives, made a speech, arguing that Canadian wheat and timber could be exchanged for Guiana sugar, molasses and tropical luxuries, with mutual advantage. He said and tropical fuxuries, with mutual advantage. He said he gave the United States too much credit for shrewd-ness to believe that they would finally abrogate the Reci-procity treaty with the British provinces; but if they did so, then, more than ever, it would be profitable for the West Indies to establish those commercial relations which the Commissioners were now endeavoring to pro-

which the Commissioners were now endeavoring to promote.

Hon, W. McDowald, another delegate, said the day would soon arrive when the North American provinces would become one. In the meantime it was desired to bring together, by means of commercial relations, the several outlying British dependencies. He showed that Guiana purchased annualty large quantities of lumber in Nova Scotia, which was paid for in cash. With this money the Nova Scotians went to Cuba and Porto Rico and purchased the very articles which British Guian might supply in exchange.

Mr. Surru, the third delegate, stated that in the interview he had had with Mr. Seward at St. Thomas he had been led to think there was no hope of the reciprocity being renewed.

esidence of Brigadier General Aspinwall, in University place, and while there E. B. Madden, a French waiter prace, and while there L. R. Madden, a French water employed by the General, disappeared with Mr. Kings-land's overcoat, and was not seen again till quite re-cently. Yesterday morning Sergeant Garland, of the Jefferson Market Court squad, arrested Madden for steal-ing the coat, and Justice Ledwith committed him to

Frederick Bruce, British Minister, Washington, D. C. "Monsiers the Ministers—Lam a subject of her Britant Majesty, but brought up in France. Enclosed are my paper references and passports. Since I came here I have be constantly persecuted by the members of the government. Mr. Andrew Johnson. Bothg sick and in Bellevun Hospits aime January last, an employe from Washington came here by order of the Minister of Finances to question and to to ture me. Will you, Monsieur the Minister, interest yourse to the minister, meters yourse to the Minister, meters of the Minister, with the most product of the Minister, with the most profound respect, your devote and obedient servant, E. B. MADDEN.

135 East Thirty-eighth street, New York city, March 1, 1896.

New York City, March 1, 1866.

Before being placed on trial the prisoner will be examined by physicians, in order to ascertain his state of mind. Many believe him to be insane, and, judging from his literary productions, there is just ground for the belief. Madden has been employed as cook and watter in many of the principal families of this city, and seemed to understand his business thoroughly. He is very polite and genteel in his manners, and has a good education.

SERIOUS APPRAT IN A PORTER HOUSE--A MAN DANGEROUSLY SHOT.

DANGEROUSLY SHOT.

About one o'clock yesterday morsing Michael Wogan,
Thomas Ahearn, Charles O'Neil, Herman Galdz and
several others were in William Kelly's porter house, No.
98 Canal street, where they had been drinking freely. 98 Canal street, where they had been drinking freely. Before leaving Wogan and Abears got into a dispute and soon came to blown. They clinched and failing to the floor fought desperately. Galdz, who was a friend to both parties, Interferred to separate them; but before doing so O'Neil, as alleged, discharged a pistol, the ball from which took effect in the abdomen of Galdz, infixting an exceedingly dangerous wound. The cry for help being given, officer Herring, of the Tenth precinct, ranto the place and arrested O'Neil, who was taken to the station house. The friends of Mr. Galdz conveyed him to his residence, No. 11 Cherry street, where he still lies is a very precarious condition. The attending physicians as yet have been unable to trace the bullet, which is deeply imbedded in the body. Justice Mansfield yesterday committed the prisoner to await the death or recovery of Galdz. At whom O'Neil discharged the pistol has not yet transpired, but it is believed it was intended for Wogan.

CHARGE OF FORGERY. otto Karr, a Prossian, was arrested by Captain Petty, of the Fifth precinct, on the charge of having forged to of the Fifth precinct, on the charge of having forged to an order drawn on Messrs. H. B. Clasiin & Co., merchants, No. 140 Church street, for \$70 worth of nualins, the names of Messrs. A. & F. Stern, doing business at No. 47 avenue B. This order was given to Mark Mayers in the Bowery, with instructions to go to the store and get the muslins. Mr. Mayers accordingly presented the order to Moses Nile, one of the clerks for Messrs. Clasiin & Co., and, obtaining the goods, gave them to Karr on the corner of Worth street and Broadway. It was then that Captain Petty, who had been duly informed of the transaction, appeared and took charge of the accused. Karr was arraigned before Juttlee Dowling, and, pleading guilty to the forgery, the magistrate committed him for trial in default of \$1,000 bail. He is a card writer, and lives in Third avenue.

A PHYSICIAN BORNED BY A PICKPOCKET.

About eleven o'clock on Thersday night Dr. Frederick futchinson, residing in Utica, this State, while riding up town on one of the Third avenue cars. Ind his pocket picked of a gold watch valued at \$150. On leaving the picked of a gold watch valued at \$150. On leaving the car at Thirtieth street, Dr. Hutchinson missed its time-piece and communicated the fact to two friends who were with him. They advised him to re-enter the car and make a search, which was accordingly done. Suspicion at length fell on a young man giving his name as Daniel O Brien, who remarked to the Docter, "if you think I have got your watch you had better search me." No officer being near, the propriety of going to the East Thirty-fifth street police station was suggested and acted upon. On the way there O'Brien suddenly turned and fied, pursued by Dr. Hutchinson and his friends; but after running several blocks the fugilitie was intercepted by officer Deltrich, of the Iwenty-first precinct, and arrected. The prisoner was exerched, but the missing timepiece could not be found. If the accused had the watch it is probable he threw it away in his flight. O'Brien was yearrday taken be'ore Justice Kelly and committed for examination.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate. Mr. Liner, (rep.) of New York, presented petitions of stockholders of the Motropolitan Railroad Company, ask-ing for the underground railroad grant. Mr. Lent also

York Hospital.

Mr. Levr introduced a bill authorizing the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company to rebuild and extend pler No. 35 on the North river, not to exceed seventy feet in width, and not to extend beyond the Harbor Commissioners' line, and to build the necessary gates and shed thereon. The bill referring to the Regents of the University for settlement of any differences that may arise in the Board of Trustees of the New York College for Women, was swarted favorably.

of Trustees of the New York College for Women, was reported favorably.

Mr. T. Muneny, (rep.) of New York, presented a petition to incorporate the New York Pire Underwriters.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THERD READING.

Incorporating the New York Association of Exempt Fromen. Amending the charter of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Missionary Society. Relative to the Metropolitan Savings Bank of New York.

By Mr. LaBat, (rsp.) of Richmond—To incorporate the Eichmond County Gymnasium and Sporting Association.

To confirm the title to lands conveyed by the Hudson.
Fire insurance Company of New York. For the relief
of Eve Maria Dean and Cornelia Francis Meyer of New
York (escheat bills).
Exempting the

Y ork (excheat bills).

Exempting the property of the Total Abstinence Society of South Brooklyn from tayation.

Authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the New York Floating Dry Bock Company.

METHOPOLITEN FIER DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Lew' introduced a bil authorizing the Comptroller of New York to borrow money, in anticipation of taxation, for the use of the Metropolitan Fire Department.

Assembly.

ALBANY, March 2, 1866.

REPORT OF NEW YORK CITY MOSPITAL.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Governor of the New York City Hospital.

ernor of the New York City Hospital.

Mr. Tecker, (dem.) of New York, introduced the bill to incorporate the Travellers' Citic.

Mr. Tecker, (dem.) of New York, introduced the bill to incorporate the Proughleepsic City Railroad Company.

To incorporate the Poughleepsic City Railroad Company. To incorporate the German Savinss Bank of Brooklyn. To anthorize the Board of Capital Police to crect station houses. To increase the compensation of Justices of Sessions of Kings county. Relative to the Five Points House of Industry (all democrate voted in the negative). For the relief of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company.

By Mr. MAURICE, (dem.) of Queens—To amend the charter of the Long Island City Water Company.

By Mr. BRANDERH, (rep.) of Westchester—Relative to a public market in New York. Relative to the storage of combustible material in New York City.

By Mr. JENENS, (dom.) of New York—Relative to the powers and duties of the Central Railroad Commissioners.

By Mr. SELERS, (rep.) or summents to the memory of soldiers.

By Mr. Tocker-Relative to the powers and jurisdiction of surrogates' courts.

By Mr. Goodshich, (rep.) of Kings-To incorporate the Brooklyn Mutual Gaslight Company.

By Mr. Oaker, (rep.) of Kings-To divide the Eighth ward and create a new ward in Brooklyn.

By L. D. Hurrincons, (dem.) of Westchester-To incorporate the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad

Ompany.

By Mr. CREAMER, (dem.) of New York—To incorporate the Metropolitan Improvement Company.

By Mr. FAULKER, (dem.) of Livingston—To erect new court houses in Livingston, Steaden and Alleghany coun-By Mr. Verder, (dem.) of Kings-To erect Highland

By Mr. Goodrich—To incorporate South Seventh Street (Brooklyn) Railroad, By Mr. Oarey—For a railroad in Hudson street, Brook-lyn. Also to divide the Eighth ward of Brooklyn, By Mr. Raynolds—For the better protection of life on

steamboats.

By Mr. Livons, (dem.) of New York—To regulate the use of wharves and slips between Broome and Delancey streets. Also for a railroad in Twenty-ninth street, New York.

By Mr. CREAMER—To incorporate the Metropolitan Improvement Company, of New York.

By Mr. PREMENS—To incorporate the People's Railroad Company. Also to incorporate the Pavement in Brooklyn, New York. Also to incorporate the Island Ferry Company of New York. Also to provide for refunding to various banks and insurance companies of New York taxes of 1863 and 1864.

of New York. Also to provide for refunding to various banks and insurance companies of New York taxes of 1863 and 1864.

By Mr. Tracy, (dem.) of New York.—For a railroad in Columbia and other streets of New York. Also to incorporate the East River Savings Bank of New York.

By Mr. MAURICE.—For a railroad over Maspeth avenue.

By Mr. Barker, (rep.) of Schuyler.—For the survey of ancient mounds and earthworks in this State.

By Mr. L. D. HUNTINGTON.—To incorporate the Hariem River and Portchester Railroad Company.

BEMAND FOR THE EXCUSTON OF MEXICO BY MAXIMILIAN.

Mr. CORTS, (dem.) of New York, introduced a resolution that it is the duty of the government to demand the immediate evacuation of Mexico by Maximilian; which was referred, and the Assembly adjourned.

THE ALLEGED COURT HOUSE FRAUDS.

The BOALDAN AND THE MINUTES, AND THE GOUNTER FOR REPUNDED.

REPUNDED.

BOTILES ALWAYS OPEN UPON THE COUNTER FOR LADIES OR GENTLEMEN TO USE, FREE OF CHARGE.

ENAMEL OF AMERICA.

ENAMEL OF AMERICA.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS TO THE SKIN.

WARRANTED TO BE SO.

In fact,

so well satisfied

have we become, from long and patient visors—Testimony of Supervisor Ely— He Knows Nothing, but Recommends the Examination of Other Witnesses, The special committee of the Board of Supervisors ap-

yesterday afternoon. There were present Supervisors Fox, the Chairman, Blakeley and Blunt. The CHARMAN announced that the committee

ready to hear what any one had to say to substantiate the charges made by Mr. Ely against the Committee on he new Court House.

Mr. Dair, the counsel of the Citizens' Association, said there was a letter before them which he would like to call the attention of the committee to.

The Charman replied that they had met to investicate the charges made by Mr. Ely, and that they would hear parties in reference to that and nothing else. They wanted all the facts which genilemen could give them in reference to that, and not fearsay, for there had been enough of hearsay aiready.

Mr. Daty stated that he knew nothing of his personal knowledge.

or all the facts which generated count give them in reference to that, and not rearray, for there had been enough of hearsay already.

Mr. Datr stated that he knew nothing of his personal knowledge.

The Charman then asked Supervisor Ely, who was in the room, if he could prove the charges made by him against the committee.

Mr. Ext replied that he did not know in what capacity he appeared before the committee, whether as a witness or a member of the committee. He stated, however, that he was willing to assast them in any manner that would help to throw light upon the subject, and that for that purpose he had no objection to being piaced on the wirness stand and sworn. He said, also, that he had certain questions which he would like to ask Supervisor Stewart in reference to the new Court House.

Supervisor Fox stated to Mr. Ely that the committee could not allow him to examine any one, as they had agreed to examine witnesses on oath, and would not depart from that principle.

Supervisor Fox then examined Mr. Ely at considerable length; but the only point elicited was that he knew nothing of the truth of the charges against the committee from personal knowledge, but that, by referring to documents wontaining the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors and its committees, about a monalt ago, he became desirous of having the management of the building of the new Court House in quired into. From these documents it appeared that while Mr. Gunther was Mayor there were bids made for contracts for the supply of iron for the work by three gentlemen, and that one of these gentlemen had offered to supply it at nine cents a pound, but that the contract was made for sixteen cents. He admitted that there was made, that the building was a very segant and substantial one, and that the plan of it had been considerably altered since it was commenced, and that these was made, that the building was a very segant and substantial one, and that the plan of it had been considerably altered since it was commenced, and that these contrac

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News from Fortress Monrot.

Formss Monrot, Feb. 25, 1866.

The steamer M. Martin, on the James river route to Richmond, from Norfolk, will for the present run on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturiays. This change in the schedule is occasioned by the withdrawal of the steamer City of Richmond. sold to Eastern parties.

OUR REVENUE BALL ON BOARD THE SUPPOSED CHILEAN PRIVATEES MILTEOR.—A number of the chie of Brooklyn and New York were entertained last evening on board the supposed Chilean privateer Meteor. In the morning the Captai York were entertained last evening on board the suppose of Chilean privateer Meteor. In the morning the Captain waited on Marshal Murray and requested permission to remove a portion of the cargo. The vessel being under acrest the Marshal peremptorily refused the required permission, when the Captain stated his intention of having a ball on board, and asked at least to be allowed to shift portion of the cargo. Marshal Murray, on consulting with the District Attorney, found there could not be much objection to this, and so, much to the Captain's satisfaction, granted his request. From this it is said the ment objection to this, and so, much to the Captain's satisfaction, granted his request. From this it is said the captain proceeded to Admiral Bell and requested a loan of some American flags and bunting wherewith to ornament the ship. To this somewhat strange request from the captain of a vessel under arrest and suspicion as a privateer the Admiral gave a decided denial. However, when the guests arrived, which they commenced to do at nine o'clack, they found the seloons tastefully decorated, the Captain suave and polits, and everything promissory of a pleasant evening. The guests were about sixy in number, and continued to enjoy themselves thoroughly till an early hour this morning. The affair created somewhat of a stir in the City of Churches, as being of so peculiar a nature. The decks understood as intended to be trodden by pirates and buccaneers seemed to them hardly a fitting place for the display of beauty and fashion, the tread of dancers and the payment of flattering compliments. It is not unlikely that the most dangerous crew it will ever carry was on board last night; the most dangerous arms the soft fair ones which rested on those of their partners; the most fearful linshes those of their partners on beard the Meteor was made on the hearts of the suscept

Sale of Unclaimed Express Packages at Hantford.—
The auction sale of unclaimed packages at the office of
Adams' Express Company yesterday morning was
attended by about two hundred persons. But a few of
those who purchased got their money's worth. One
package, which was sold for \$1 30, contained eight good
vests; another, which brought \$4 10, contained \$30
worth of oil leads; a lady's reticule, sold for \$1 60, disgorged a lot of "rate" used for lattles' hair, and an old
copy of the New York Herato, folded upon which was
a \$10 bill. Two shingles, done up neatly, brought minety
cents, and two fire bricks fifty cents — Courant, March 2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PACT.—NOW ISTHE TIME TO ECONOMIZE.—EIGHT pounds P. P. Co.'s East India Coffee for \$1, or one pound for 16 cents. Depart 195 Chambers street. To be had also of BEEKMAN & RRO. Stanton and Chrystie streets, and Third avenue and Twenty-eighth street.

ROBT. DAVIS, Sole Agent.

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A HOUSEHOLD WORD.—BASSFORD'S CELEBRATED Refrigerators, warranted the best in use, for sale at E. D. BASSFORD'S great Housekeeper's Bazaar. China, Glass and Crockery Emporium, Cooper Institute Hullding, Sign of the Goldon Kettle-corner store.

A. A.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. The high-rates paid for doublooms and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

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There has long been felt On the part of our LADY PATRONS desire to procure an article OF TOILET in which

THE INJURY

THEIR COMPLEXION AND HEALTH.

READ THIS TESTIMONIAL

TENTINONIAL.

Fallangipula, Feb. 2, 1866.

Fallangipula, Feb. 2, 1866.

GENTLENEN—It affords me much pleasure to add my test nomial to the long list which, no doubt, you have receive rom ladies who have, like myself, experienced the delightful field produced upon the skin by the application of you elebrated ENAMEL OF AMERICA.

celebrated ENAMEL OF AMERICA.

From my own experience, I can recommend it to every
lady as the most certain, speedy and effectual beautifier of
the complexion that I have ever used; and I thank you for
placing in my hands this excellent cosmetic, which hereafter
will always be considered by me as a positive necessity to
ny toilet. Yours truly,

JEAN HOSMER.

The "ENAMEL OF AMERICA" will make the hands or ace as smooth as IVORY INTEN MINUTES, OR MONEY

have we become from long and patient INVESTIGATION.
that it will not injure, but greatly improve the skin, AND

REALLY BEAUTIFY THE

FRECKLES, MOLES, BLACKWORM.

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INSTANTANEOUSLY REMOVE
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FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE
IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL,
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an article which we know from personal expe just what will satisfy them in every way.

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Six Millions to be Derived from Refined Petroleum Alone.

GOOD NEWS FOR POOR DIGGERS

NO TAX ON CRUDE OIL.

The Supply of Oil Always Sufficient for the Wants of the Country.

Report of the United States Revenue Commission on Petroleum as a Source

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

of National Revenue. of National Revenue.

Owice of the United States Revenue Commission, February, 1866.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:—
Sim—By the act entitled "An act to provide Internal Revenue to support the government and to pay interes on the public debt," approved July 1, 1862, a duty was imposed "on coal illuminating oil, refined, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, peat, petroleum, or rock oil, and all other bituminous substance used for like purposes, ten cents per gallon: Provide that such oil, refined and produced by the distillation of coal exclusively, shall be subject to pay a duty of eight cents per gallon, anything in this act to the contrary cents per gallon, anything in this act to the co

conts per gallon, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding." These duties were to be levied collected and paid on such of said oils as from and after the 1st day of August, 1862, should be produced any sold, or be manufactured or made and sold, or remove for consumption or for delivery to others than agents at the manufacturer or producer within the United State or Territories thereof. When exported an allowance of drawback was given of the amount of the duties pad. This act took effect September 1, 1862.

By the act of June 30, 1864, in lieu of the former duties, duties were imposed "on coalilominating oil, refined, and naphtha, benzine and benzole, produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltum, shale, pest, petroleum or rock oil, and all other imministration of the produced state of like purposes, a duty of twenty cents per gallon: Provided that such oil, refined and produced by the distillation of coal, asphaltur or shale exclusively, shall be subject to pay a duty of fiften cents per gallon, anything to the contrary not withstanding. And provided also that naphtha of specific gravity exceeding eighty degrees, according to Beaumé' hydrometer, and of the kind usually known as sasolne shall be subject to a tax of five per centum ad valorem. By the act of March 3, 1865, the same provision ware-enacted, except that the specific gravity of gasoline to pay a duty of five per centum ad valorem was reduced to seventy degrees Beaumé, and "distillate" was designated in a subject to the duty of five per centum and valorem was reduced to removed for consumption or sale, a duty of one deliations; and all petroleum or rock oil that might be in possession of the produced and sold or each and every barrel of not more than forty-five gallons; and all petroleum or rock oil that might be in possession of the produced on that day.

By the act of March 3, 1865, a drawback of the amount of duties paid was allowed on all of said products except refued coal oil, naphtha, benzine of benzole. By the act of June 30, 1864

Of the receipts for 1865; only \$95,000 30 were from oils distilled from coals and shales amounting to 16,00 barrels of forty gallous each. The rest of the receipts \$3,180,760 10, were from petroleum and refused oil madrom petroleum, excepting an insignificant sum receive from naphtha and benzole.

It will be expected of the commission to give an account of the development of a product so recently unknown to our commerce, and now of such vast import

THAT WE WILL REFUND TO ANY LADY, who, after THAT WE WILL REPUSE TO THE PROPERTY OF THE JUSTICAL CELEBRATED ENAMEL OF AMERICA.

A FAIR TRIAL.

THE MONEY PAID FOR IT IF IT FAILS.

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FRECKLES.

IR WILL FROM THE PROPERTY OF THE SKIN.

ance.

[The Commissioners here give an interesting history operfoleum, its discovery in this country, &c., all owhich has heretofore appeared in the columns of the Malan.]

The advance in the price of gold and exchange, which begin in the spring of 1862, and continued until it reached the maximum in the summer and fall of 1864, some carried up prices to a point at which the oil would pay at expenses of transportation, and give the owner of the well from three to seven dollars, and at one time even ten dollars, per barrel. The wells, which a few month before were worthless, owing to the low price of oil, became of immense value.

Speculation in oil lands and the organization of ocompanies, immediately followed to an enormous extent Lands before almost valueless were sold to speculator at fabulous prices, and were again resold to other speculators at prices still higher, or were revalued by the holders at an immense advance, and used by them in the formation of joint stock companies, or pretended companies, by means of which the stock was sold in parcel wherever the sprit of speculation had been sufficiently excited by the newspaper reports of sudden fortune made by oil operators, and by other means used for the purpose. Many of these companies were fraudlend, an only entailed loss and disappointment on those who werinduced to take stock in them. Many others, perhapt he largest proportion, were honestly organized, and conducted with integrity.

The amount of capital thus withdrawn from other purmits, or the savings of the community, and applied the purchase and development of oil territory, cannot be accurately estimated, but is supposed to exceed one hundred millions of Grant and Sherman, using the immensions of the product of

SEF SUPPLEMENT SHEET